Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1806. [No. 1620.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Liverpool,
(To sail with all convenient speed)

The new, fast sailing
SHIP
INTREPID,
Captain SMITH;
Will take freight on moderate terms if early application is made to the master on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29. dtf

FOR SALE,
On board the ship INTREPID, *lying at Conway's wharf,*

1500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt
100 tons common do.
A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of different sizes
Some crates well assorted Earthen Ware
One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be sold low if applied for immediately and taken from on board.

Apply to
Marsteller and Young.

May 29.

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30 d

SALT—Afloat.

The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria, Capt. Brandt,
—CONSISTING OF—
9000 bushels Coarse Lymington SALT,
Will be sold on very reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

Lawrason & Fowle.

May 27. d

Colston and Turner,
Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Ruse's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, Brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,
} *Of the latest Importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,
The SHIP

ANN,
Charles Bradford, Master;
Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31 d

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, made between Richard Prince, comp. and the heirs and representatives of Robert M'Crea, deceased, defendants, will be sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of June, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, on a credit of six months: One moiety of an annual ground rent, of 114 dollars upon a lot in Union street, leased to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three story brick house; also, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thorn, in Wales's Alley, now the property of Samuel Nicols, on which there is improvements; also on a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt street, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches, security will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchase money.

G. Deneale, *Commissioner.*

May 20. dtl4Je

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1805, for the purpose thereby intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; whereon is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, *Trustee.*

May 28. dtf

O. P. FINLEY,
FAIRFAX STREET;
Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse,
A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15. d3w

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Diagonal laced and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & British book muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial fatinet do.
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Osnaburghs and rolls
Bastas
Gurrahs and
Selampoors.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small Leaden canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26, d

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be Sold, on Irvin's wharf,

THE
Schooner ANN,
Burthen 44 72 95 tons. Terms, one third in hand—balance on a credit of two and four months.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 4. dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A few likely young NEGROES of both sexes, for which a liberal price will be paid if application is made this day or by 10 o'clock to morrow morning, at

Hodgkins's Tavern.

July 2. 3*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by James Kennedy jr. in order to satisfy certain debts therein specified, due to John Laird, Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphrey, Gabriel Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Pitt, I do hereby offer for sale by private contract, the whole of the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr. as it was deposited with me; and he not having complied with the condition therein contained, and redeemed the same agreeably to his undertaking in the deed of trust, and it being the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be worthy the attention of some person in that line of business. If no proposals are offered to me before the first day of July, I shall then expose the same to public sale, together with all the household furniture conveyed to me by the said James Kennedy, jr. to satisfy the purposes of the said deed, under the terms and conditions therein contained.

James Sanderson, *Trustee.*

June 4.

Seed Potatoes.
THOMAS SIMMS,
HAS RECEIVED,
Seed Potatoes, of an excellent quality.
Also, just received, per ship Ann,
Fresh Lemons, by the box
Oranges and limes,
English walnuts,
Soft shelled almonds,
Figs in frails,
Sweet-meats,
Nova Scotia Herrings in boxes,
Shad and Herrings by the barrel,
And a general assortment of Groceries.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Monday the 26th of May, that notorious rogue named FRANK, formerly the property of colonel Fitzgerald: he is about 50 years of age, a yellowish complexion, and his head very grey. A reasonable reward will be paid for bringing him home.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 3 3*

TO LET,
An elegant Brick Dwelling and Warehouse,

IN one of the best stands in the town of Alexandria, for the *Flour* and *Grocery* Business. The terms will be very moderate if applied for soon.

Andrew Scholfield.

May 28. co

N. B. I have just received a quantity of full inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality—and a quantity of three feet Shingles. *A. S.*

The Subscriber,
At his manufactory, Water street, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thousand weight
White and Brown SOAP.

And will shortly have ready for delivery a large parcel *He continues the Bottling business as usual, and has on hand, a large stock of*
Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,

Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in hogsheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Steward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to any ever imported from London.

WM. DUNLAP.

May 19 co

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

For Freight or Charter,
The Ship

ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,
About 300 hogsheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A preference will be given to *Liverpool*, and advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.
Who has for sale, on board said ship,
500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt,
6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 24. d

Just Received by the ship Ann,
And for SALE,
A quantity of fresh Lisbon LEMONS in boxes
English Walnuts
Figs in frails
Also on hand,
Fresh Limes
Tamarinds
Oranges
Prunes
Raisins in boxes, and a variety of other Fruits, Nuts, &c.
A few barrels of fat Mackrel, for family use
120 barrels of excellent Herrings and Shad (inspected
Claret Wine, of an excellent quality, in boxes of one dozen each
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Whiskey in barrels
About 100 bushels of excellent Seed Potatoes, and a general assortment of
Groceries, as usual.
Also Just Received from Philadelphia,
An assortment of handsome MARKET BASKETS.

ABEL WILLIS.

Who shortly expects a cargo of PINE APPLES, LIMES, and other nice Fruits, and a few GREEN TURTLE, for the *Fourth of July.*

June 3. 6t

Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaister Paris,
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE, BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboom Gurrahs
Imperial, Young Hyson } TEAS, *of the latest importations.*
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 casks Bellona Gunpowder
10 cases Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas
Muscovado Sugar
Casks Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,
The Brig NANCY,
R. B. HALL, Master;
Burthen about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21. d.

JUST IMPORTED,
Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, *from London;*
A PARCEL OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are
Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian sarsenets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13. d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 23.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for taking his majesty's message into consideration. The message being read,

His lordship rose and observed, that after the message which their lordships had heard, it would not be necessary for him to take up much of the time of the house. He was persuaded that there could be but one sentiment among their lordships respecting his majesty's message; he was convinced there could be but one feeling in the country, as to the line of conduct which it was necessary to adopt; and he believed there could be but one opinion throughout Europe respecting the conduct of Prussia. Had there existed no connexion between that power and G. Britain, if his Prussian majesty had not been bound by ties of alliance, of blood, of friendship, and of gratitude, still one might have supposed that his true policy, a sense of his real interest, would have induced him to pursue a course different from that which occasioned the message which had been just read. It was not his intention to enter deeply at present into the particulars of the conduct of the Prussian government; it would be necessary, however, to make some reference to them. That court had been engaged in confidential intercourse with England previous to the battle of Austerlitz; and if any reliance could be placed upon assurances, if any faith could be reposed upon treaties, we had a right to expect that she would be found, not fighting on the side of the enemy, but sustaining the common cause of Europe against France. On the contrary, she acted as if, notwithstanding those assurances and those treaties, she had been leagued with France from the beginning. This was manifest in various instances. Her first open act was to occupy Hanover, under pretence of covering the retreat of the British and allied army, and of securing her own frontier against the danger which might result from the establishment of a French force in the electorate of Hanover. That this occupation was a flagrant outrage and violation of justice, no one could deny, and as such, his majesty could not but feel it deeply. The insult and injury, however, affecting him more in his private than in his public capacity, he determined to apply to remonstrance and negociation, rather than to measures of a more serious character. What was the conduct of Prussia? Their lordships would scarcely believe it, if the facts were not notorious to all Europe. Before time could be given for the first temperate representation, before any explanation was offered or received she took forcible possession of his majesty's electoral dominions. The country which she occupied a few days before, for the express purpose of protecting & guarding against the arms of France within one fortnight after she appropriated to herself, as a cession & a conquest made by France. This was the second step in the gradation of the injuries offered to his majesty.—There was, however, a third step, more general and more injurious in its object and consequences. His Prussian majesty caused it to be notified to the British minister at Berlin, that, in obedience to a requisition from France he must proceed to exclude the shipping of England, not only from Prussia, but from the ports of all the countries within the reach of her controul or influence. It was in this situation we now stood.

His majesty could not but feel deep and lasting regret that the act of Prussia, over which he had no control, should involve in the calamities of war not only the subjects of Prussia, but those of other countries. Whether any alternative remained to his majesty, it would be for their lordships to determine; to his mind there was none. He could not perceive what other measures than those which had been resorted to, could be taken against a country which was found from choice or necessity, to yield to every requisition of the enemy. Such bound acquiescence did not become any country, and much less a great country like Prussia. It was obvious that, in point of honor and reputation she could gain nothing by it; it remained to be proved whether, even in the inferior consideration of interest, she would find herself the better by it. He purposely abstained from making use of strong terms in speaking of the conduct of Prussia. If it could be the object of any one to irritate, to inflame the passions, to make it more difficult to renew hereafter the connexion between the two countries, how easy would it be for him to represent the conduct of Prussia in a much stronger light? One observation more remained for him to make, which related to the interest of Prussia herself. This appeared to him to be the kind of reasoning by which she endeavored to reconcile herself to the strange line of policy she had tho't proper to pursue. "I have no hostility against you: France insists upon my ceding her a part of my dominions; I must indemnify myself somewhere, you are my weaker neighbor, and I will wrest my indemnity from you." What could there be more monstrous, more unjust, more contrary to the principles of the law of nations, than such a proposition? He would allow that cases may occur, in which a country might be obliged to cede part of her territories; but though her interests were affected, still her honour might be preserved. There was no disgrace in being the victim of such necessity. It was not dishonorable to be obliged to bend to circumstances after an appeal to arms; the dishonor was not in contending against such an event, in yielding without an effort or a struggle. The grounds upon which he would move the address to his majesty, which he held in his hand, were these: first, the necessity of evincing that a connexion did and ought to exist between England and Germany, and that we felt deeply for her interests. He was also anxious to convince Prussia, that there was not a power in Europe who could exclude British ships from her ports with impunity; and above all, he wished to mark our abhorrence of that abominable principle, of one power indemnifying itself at the expense of its weaker neighbor. He would acknowledge also he had another powerful motive for proposing it, a motive in which he anticipated the perfect concurrence not only of every noble lord who heard him, but of every man in the country. He was anxious to convince his majesty that they felt an insult offered to him as an insult offered to themselves, and that there was no part of his dominions in the possession of which they were not willing to defend and maintain him. In this loyal and patriotic sentiment he was persuaded every one who heard him would agree. He would trespass no longer upon their lordships' time, but move that an address be presented to his majesty upon his most gracious message. His lordship then read the address, which was an echo of the message.

The address having been again read by the lord chancellor,

Lord Hawkesbury expressed his entire and unqualified approbation both of the address and the measures adopted on this occasion by his majesty's ministers. If Prussia persisted in her unjust conduct, he was convinced that the evil effects of that injustice would revert in a tenfold degree on herself. He also hoped that every proper measure would be taken which might tend to strengthen the good understanding at present prevailing between this country and two great continental powers, namely, Russia and Sweden.

Lord Mulgrave also expressed his approbation of the measures adopted with respect to Prussia, which, he said, augured well for the future conduct of government.

The address was then agreed to *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented by the lords with the white robes.

EMPIRE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, April 1.

Yesterday at three o'clock, P. M. the prince arch chancellor of the empire repaired to the senate, which had been assembled by order of the emperor. After being received with the usual ceremony his serene highness caused the secretary of the senate to read the decree, which authorised him to preside at the present session, and he then pronounced the following address:

GENTLEMEN,

At the moment when France, uniting in opinion with you, assured her happiness and glory, by swearing allegiance to our august sovereign, your wisdom prescribed the necessity of establishing a system of hereditary government, and of confirming it by institutions analagous thereto.

Your wishes are partly accomplished, and they will be still more so by the several acts which his majesty the emperor and king has directed me to place before you. And receiving with gratitude these new testimonials of his confidence in the senate and love for his people, you will hasten to cause them to be transcribed into your registers.

The first of the acts which I come to communicate, is a statute containing the dispositions which result from the 14 h article of the constitutional acts of the 28th Floreal (year 12.) This statute regulates whatever concerns the civil establishment of the Imperial family, and designates the duties of the princes and princesses, who compose it, towards the emperor.

The principles which constitute that important family statute, announce how dear it is to the heart of his majesty that the dynasty of which he is the founder, should perpetuate the happiness of France, and fulfil the elevated hopes of which it is the object. It is above all interesting to the people that the princes should be raised above other men. The honors which surround their cradle, are founded in the wish of giving additional authority to the examples of submission and virtue, which are their first debt towards the country.

It is also necessary to the accomplisment of their high destinies that they should be placed, from their birth, under the eyes of the father of the empire, in order that his superintendance should direct their tho'ts to the interest of the state, and that the most rigid morals should purify and ennoble all their attachments.

The second act is a decree, which effects the re union of the Venetian provinces to the kingdom of Italy, whereby that part of his majesty's estates will receive the increased importance and lustre, which the glory of its founder gave reason to expect.

By the third decree his majesty confers the throne of Naples, on his imperial highness prince Joseph, and his legitimate male issue; it reserves to the prince all the rights assured to him by the constitutions of the empire; declaring always that the crowns of France and Naples shall never be united on the same head. This glorious reward of prince Joseph's services, and of his constant and pious attachment to the chief of his family, will be to you, gentlemen, a subject of lively satisfaction, which will be increased on learning that this elevation of a prince, the object of your veneration and love, will not interfere with any of his relations to us, and that the new king of Naples preserves, with his crown, the title of grand elector.

Third and fourth decrees; the one contains the cession in full sovereignty to his imperial highness prince Murat, of the duchies of Cleves & Berg. The other confers, with the same title, the principality of Guastalla on her imperial highness the princess Pauline, and on her husband the prince Borghese.

The military glory of prince Murat, the importance and splendor of his successes, his public and private virtues will interest every Frenchman in the just recompense which they have obtained, and will endear his authority to his new subjects. Prince Murat will be charged with the defence of an important part of the frontier of the empire—nor could his majesty confide it to worthier hands.

You have appreciated the merit of prince Borghese, even before your decrees had naturalised him among us; his conduct in the last campaign gives him additional claims to your esteem, and the public confidence.

The fifth decree transfers in full sovereignty to marshal Berthier, the principality of of Neuschatel. This affecting proof of the Emperors benevolence to his ancient companion in arms, to an intrepid and enlightened co-operator, cannot fail to interest the sensibility of all good hearts, and to furnish cause of gratulation to intelligent minds.

The sixth decree operates the re-union of Lucca, Massa, Carrara and Garfagna.

The seventh decree erects in the states of Parma and Placentia three grand titles, of which the splendor will be supported by considerable arrangements which have been made in these countries by order of his majesty.

By the effect of similar reserves contained in the decrees relative to the states of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, and principality of Lucca, his majesty has created rewards, which are worthy of him, for several of his subjects, who have rendered great military services, and who, in the exercise of eminent functions, have contributed, in a distinguished manner to the welfare of the state.

The emperor intends that these titles shall become the property of those who shall receive them, and who shall have the right of transmitting them to their eldest male decendants as a monument of imperial munificence, and of the just motives by which it has been excited.

This great conception, Gentlemen, and the secondary measures, which accompany it, will make known to Europe, the value which he attaches to the brave exploits, that have seconded his labours, and to the fidelity of those, whom he has employed in the direction of important affairs. This disposition also presents political advantages, which cannot escape your discernment. The habitual splendor which surrounds men of eminent dignity, gives an authority of precept and example over the people, which the monarch sometimes advantageously substitutes for the authority of public office; while on the other hand, those men become the natural advocates of the people to the throne; it is therefore the interest of the state that, by the stability and splendor of their condition, they should be raised above all vulgar considerations.

To these motives the legitimacy of which cannot be contested, are superadded other advantages easily imagined, and which I believe it superfluous to analyse.

Such, Gentlemen, are the profound bases, on which the emperor would establish the great political system, with the conception of which the divine providence has inspired him. It is in thus assuring the happiness of the present generation, and in preparing the grandur of future ages, that he incessantly adds to the sentiments of love, admiration, and respect, which you participate in common with all the French.

EMPIRE OF FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE BODY, April 16.

PRESIDENCY OF M. FONTANES.

Continuation of the sitting of the 14th.

M. Cretet, counsellor of state in presenting the project of finances, has explained the motive of them with much perspicuity. The orator's reflections upon each part of this immense work have been heard with the liveliest interest. Our limits will not permit us to give them literally, but we shall offer that part to our readers which has the most intimate connection with the political situation of Europe, and particularly that of France and England.

"A trifling increase of the public debt, balanced by a redemption executed or prepared; resources derived from the remains of the national domains, foreign succors, the fruits of victory, & wise policy; these, added to the ordinary public contributions, M. Cretet observed, might perpetuate to the latest term of glory a vast empire, but lately almost overwhelmed under the wreck of a terrible revolution.

"It has been said, and unhappily it is but too true, that Europe seems as if she could no longer reckon upon the benefits of peace, which have been promised her by unfaithful treaties; she does not enjoy even the benefit of a truce, which is a necessary interval previous to the recommencement of hostilities. If we examine how it is that, in the midst of civilization, the people still feel all the effects of barbarism, we must be convinced that some extraordinary cause must have occured to throw Europe into a state the most opposite to the repose and interest of the surrounding nations.

"The abrogation of the rights of nations was prepared, at the commencement of the last age, by the contempt of an ambitious nation, which was disposing itself for the attainment of universal dominion; and it was crushed beyond remedy, when one of the ministers of the nation, lifting up the voice of audacity, dared to proclaim, 'That a single cannon shot should not be fired in Europe, without the permission of his government.'

"Europe remained mute and indifferent to this insulting declaration. She seemed as if she wished to conceal the fact, that this signal of dominion was the loss of her independence; and that as this nation had assumed the command, obedience was absolutely necessary; imprudent slumber, which has since produced such melancholy consequences!

"The assertion made by the minister Chatham, flattered the pride and ambition of his nation.

"England, favored by unheard of events, pursued its designs with rapidity. London at this day would probably have been the metropolis of the universe, if Heaven had not given birth to an extraordinary man; if Heaven had not charged him with the re-establishment of the law of nations, in endowing him with prudence, and every necessary means for accomplishing his destiny with success.

"His genius has laid those storms incessantly excited by our implacable enemy—his powerful hand has paralized his efforts; but at the same time he construbted a vast system, the only one which could remedy the evils of Europe.

"The struggle which subsisted between France and England appeared first as tho' it could not be terminated but by reason or by force. The effects of reason will always vanish in proportion as our enemies pretend to the dominion of the universe, thro' that of the seas; and as long as its councils resound with those savage cries for a war of extermination, the meanas of force must be prepared against this nation; but nature opposes obstacles to their execution, the duration of which we are unable to ascertain.

"New combinations are upon the point of fixing the future, and consolidating our hopes, sooner or later, for the return of a lasting peace. He has formed a power in the centre of Europe, sufficiently strong to break the force of every attack it has received, as well as those that may yet be prepared against it.

"England, abusing its situation, has itself... immense maritime forces, has itself... points from whence she may be re... cess. To the efforts that she may... may be necessary to oppose greater... land; and since she pretends to in... off other nations, by laying the o... edict, just reprisals call upon us t... and to shut her out of the continen... ent extent that may be possible.

"Thus, till England shall conf... ing commerce of nations, and reno... versal monopoly, shall restore them... rights, and no longer pretend to... them, except in respect to the adva... foil, and the perfection of its art... loaded with unproductive riches, tha... selves in vain upon those extensive... shall repulse them. England will a... of this rigorous divorce; it shall... rope the empire of reason, and wit... ient peace.

"Such are the obstacles that o... to desirable; we ought to render o... thy of it, by putting ourselves in... obtain it by conquest."

BOSTON, May 3... *FROM LE...*

By the politeness of capt... from Leghorn 41 days, we h... voured with the following comm...

"The blockade of Naples by... is said to have been declared... and Messina on the 28th Mar... were some apprehensions that t... of Leghorn would follow. T... off Sicily and Naples consists... of the line, 10 frigates and 2 b... city of Gaeta opposed the entr... French, and is not yet taken; ... ed by them, and is supposed ... render. The emperor Napol... expected at Rome to be made ... Romans. The Pope to retire ... on a pension. It is supposed t... will also make some changes ... vernment of Tuscany. A s... quake was experienced at Leg... afternoon of the 16th April."

Alexandria Daily Adve...

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

The French frigate Topaze, so l... in Lisbon, ventured out on the 15... & was on that day taken by a B... ter an action of three hours, 5 lea... rock of Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from our correspo... Nantz, April 15, 18...

"About three weeks since ther... many of the Paris papers an arti... the American minister had received ... the government to be more circu... expressions relative to the governme... This, the French government say ... without their knowledge; but every... no paper can go to press without e... being first exhibited to the police. ... ten days ago, in almost all the pape... asserted that the American minister w... dam, embarking for his own count... world regards these as broad hints fo... strong to walk off. [*N. Y. Eve...*

The following apostrophe on th... of Nelson's brilliant victory, were ... lady of distinction in Ireland:

"Never was there, indeed, ... mournfully and so triumphantly i... England as the battle of Trafalgar ... ment of lamenting the individual ... joicing in the victory, shews the h... affection of the people of England ... good sense upon reflection will dwel... queil only, because no death at a fu... could have been more glorious an... been less so. The public would ne... him on another expedition; his he... equal to another effort; and he migh... ed to the natural, but less impoti... mere worldly honors. Whereas, h... his immortal career, having nothi... chieve upon earth; and bequeathin... glish fleet a legacy, which they alon... improve. Had I been his wife, o... I would rather have wept him de... him languish on a less splendid day.

"In such a DEATH there is no s...

"In such a GRAVE is everlasting

Interesting truth.—A gentleman ... Cayenne, of which province Vic... the celebrated scoundrel, who so lon... West Indies, is now governor, info... conversation a short time ago, Vic... the following cutting representation ... racter of our government.—"The ... (slap Victor, alternately slapping hi... cheek, and each side,) "take it he... it here—and take it here—and take ... are obliged to march off tame and h... their own business." What can in ... manner, represent the poverty of ... honor, into which we have fallen ... Philosopher!

Since Thomas Jefferson came to ... our administration, there is not an i...

he throne; it is therefore the intereſt
that, by the ſtability and ſplendor
ondition, they ſhould be raiſed above
conſiderations.
e motives the legitimacy of which
conteſted, are ſuperadded other advan-
imagined, and which I believe it ſu-
analyſe.
entlemen, are the profound baſes, on
emperor would eſtabliſh the great po-
m, with the conception of which the
idence has inſpired him. It is in that
e happineſs of the preſent generation,
aring the grandur of future ages, that
tly adds to the ſentiments of love,
, and reſpect, which you participate
with all the French.

MPIRE OF FRANCE.

LATIVE BODY, April 18.

SIDENCY OF M. FONTANES.

uation of the ſitting of the 14th.

tet, counſellor of ſtate in preſent.
roject of finances, has explained
e of them with much perſpicuity,
or's reflections upon each part of
enſe work have been heard with
eſt intereſt. Our limits will not
s to give them literally, but we
that part to our readers which
oſt intimate connection with the
tuation of Europe, and particular-
France and England.
iſing increaſe of the public debt,
by a redemption executed or pre-
eſources derived from the remains
tional domains, foreign ſuccors,
of victory, & wiſe policy; theſe,
the ordinary public contributions,
et obſerved, might perpetuate to
term of glory a vaſt empire, but
oſt overwhelmed under the wreck
ble revolution.
as been ſaid, and unhappily it is
ue, that Europe ſeems as if ſhe
longer reckon upon the benefits of
hich have been promiſed her by
l treaties; ſhe does not en-
the benefit of a truce, which is
ry interval previous to the recom-
ut of hoſtilities. If we examine
that, in the midſt of civilization,
e ſtill feel all the effects of barba-
must be convinced that ſome ex-
ry cauſe muſt have occured to
urope into a ſtate the moſt oppo-
e repoſe and intereſt of the ſur-
nations.
e abrogation of the rights of nati-
prepared, at the commencement of
age by the contempt of an ambiti-
n, which was diſpoſing itſelf for
nment of univerſal dominion; and
uſhed beyond remedy, when one
niſters of the nation, lifting up the
audacity, dared to proclaim, 'That
cannon ſhot ſhould not be fired in
without the permiſſion of his go-
t.'
epe remained mute and indifferent
ſulting declaration. She ſeemed
wiſhed to conceal the fact, that
al of dominion was the loſs of her
lence; and that as this nation had
the command, obedience was ab-
neceſſary; imprudent ſlumber,
s ſince produced ſuch melancholy
nces!
aſſerdon made by the miniſter
, flattered the pride and ambition
tion.
land, favored by unheard of events,
its deſigns with rapidity. London
ay would probably have been the
lis of the univerſe, if Heaven had
n birth to an extraordinary man; if
had not charged him with the re-
nent of the law of nations, to en-
him with prudence, and every ne-
means for accompliſhing his deſtiny
ceſs.
genius has laid thoſe ſtorms inces-
cited by our implacable enemy—
rful hand has paralized his efforts;
e ſame time he conſtrubt d a vaſt
the only one which could remedy
of Europe.
ſtruggle which ſubſisted between
nd England appeared firſt as tho'
not be terminated but by reaſon or
The effects of reaſon will always
n proportion as our enemies pre-
he dominion of the univerſe, thro'
he ſeas; and as long as its coun-
nd with thoſe ſavage cries for a
xtermination, the meanas of force
prepared againſt this nation; but
pposes obſtacles to their execution,
ion of which we are unable to aſ-
y combinations are upon the point of
e future, and conſolidating our hopes
later, for the return of a laſting peace,
rmed a power in the centre of Europe,
ſtrong to break the force of every
has received, as well as thoſe that may
epared againſt it.

"England, abuſing its ſituation and its immenſe maritime forces, has itſelf indicated the points from whence ſhe may be reſiſted with ſucceſs. To the efforts that ſhe makes by ſea, it may be neceſſary to oppoſe greater efforts upon land; and ſince ſhe pretends to inſolate and cut off other nations, by laying the ocean under an edict, juſt reprisals call upon us to inſolate her, and to ſhut her out of the continent to the greateſt extent that may be poſſible.

"Thus, till England ſhall conſole the weeping commerce of nations, and renouncing an univerſal monopoly, ſhall reſtore them their natural rights, and no longer pretend to diſpute with them, except in reſpect to the advantages of its ſoil, and the perfection of its arts, her veſſels, loaded with unproductive riches, ſhall ſhew themſelves in vain upon thoſe extenſive coaſts which ſhall repulſe them. England will at laſt be tired of this rigorous divorce; it ſhall reſtore to Europe the empire of reaſon, and with it a permanent peace.

"Such are the obſtacles that oppoſe a peace ſo deſirable; we ought to render ourſelves worthy of it, by putting ourſelves in a ſituation to obtain it by conqueſt."

BOSTON, May 30.

FROM LEGHORN.

By the politeneſs of captain Sawyer, from Leghorn 41 days, we have been favored with the following communication.

"The blockade of Naples by the Engliſh is ſaid to have been declared at Palermo and Meſſina on the 28th March. There were ſome apprehenſions that the blockade of Leghorn would follow. The ſquadron off Sicily and Naples conſiſts of 4 ſhips of the line, 10 frigates and 2 brigs. The city of Gaeta oppoſed the entrance of the French, and is not yet taken; but beſieged by them, and is ſuppoſed would ſurrender. The emperor Napoleon is ſoon expected at Rome to be made king of the Romans. The Pope to retire to Verſailles on a penſion. It is ſuppoſed the emperor will alſo make ſome changes in the government of Tuſcany. A ſlight earthquake was experienced at Leghorn on the afternoon of the 16th April."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

The French frigate Topaze, ſo long cooped up in Liſbon, ventured out on the 15th of April, & was on that day taken by a Britiſh frigate, after an action of three hours, 5 leagues from the rock of Liſbon.

Extract of a letter from our correſpondent, dated Nantz, April 15, 1806.

"About three weeks ſince there appeared in many of the Paris papers an article ſtating that the American miniſter had received an order from the government to be more circumſpect in his expreſſions relative to the government of France. This, the French government ſay was inſerted without their knowledge; but every body knows no paper can go to preſs without each article being firſt exhibited to the police. Again, about ten days ago, in almoſt all the papers it was aſſerted that the American miniſter was at Amſterdam, embarking for his own country. All the world regards theſe as broad hints for Gen. Armſtrong to *walk off*. [*N. Y. Evening Poſt.*]

The following apoſtrophe on the late events of Nelſon's brilliant victory, were written by a lady of diſtinction in Ireland:

"Never was there, indeed, an event ſo mournfully and ſo triumphantly important to England as the battle of Trafalgar; the ſentiment of lamenting the individual more than rejoicing in the victory, ſhews the humanity and affection of the people of England. But their good ſenſe upon reflection will dwell on the conqueſt only, becauſe no death at a future moment could have been more glorious and might have been leſs ſo. The public would never have ſent him on another expedition; his health was not equal to another effort; and he might have yielded to the natural, but leſs impoſing effects of mere worldly honors. Whereas, he now begins his immortal career, having nothing left to atchieve upon earth; and bequeathing to the Engliſh fleet a legacy, which they alone are able to improve. Had I been his wife, or his mother, I would rather have wept him dead, than ſeen him languiſh on a leſs ſplendid day.

"In ſuch a DEATH there is NO STING,
"In ſuch a GRAVE is everlaſting VICTORY."

Intereſting truth.—A gentleman lately from Cayenne, of which province Victor Hughes, the celebrated ſcoundrel, who ſo long infeſted the Weſt Indies, is now governor, informs, that in converſation a ſhort time ago, Victor gave him the following cutting repreſentation of the character of our government.—"The Americans," (ſays Victor, alternately ſlapping himſelf on each cheek, and each ſide,) "take it here—and take it here—and take it here—and take it here—Yet are obliged to march off tame and humble about their own buſineſs." What can in a more lively manner, repreſent the poverty of our national honor, into which we have fallen, under our Philoſopher!

Since Thomas Jefferſon came to the head of our adminiſtration, there is not an inſult, and indignity, nor even a chaſtiſement, which England, France, Spain,—yes, poor pitiful Spain,—have not inflicted upon our country, and countrymen with impunity. Americans have been whipped, ſcourged, impriſoned, impreſſed, enſlaved, ſtabbed, ſhot—Yet we have no redreſs. Rather than have one citizen ignominiouſly whipped, I ſhould have thought the American people would have riſen in a body, hulred their betrayers headlong from office, and ſtood erect with arms in their hands to puniſh every foreign outrage. When ſhall we revive the fainting ſpirit of our country? When ſhall we pour a vigorous tide of health through her veins? In the name of ſhame and indignation, we have been trampled on long enough. Let us pluck the reins from hands, too feeble to hold them. Americans, "awake, ariſe, or be forever fallen."

[*Hamp. Federaliſt.*]

We have it from the beſt authority, and with pleaſure announce the pleaſing intelligence, that the works of the Potomac company on the Shanandoah, are in ſuch forwardneſs, and the force employed on them is ſo conſiderable, that the canal, locks, gates, in ſhort, the entire navigation from river to river, will be completed in the enſuing September: a conſummation to be prevented only by a failure in the pecuniary reſources of the company; and ſurely ſuch a failure cannot and ought not to be apprehended when we conſider that half a million of dollars have already been expended on the Potomac navigation—that the ſum wanted to complete this great work, cannot exceed eight, or at moſt ten thouſand dollars; and that there are four banks in the Diſtrict of Columbia and that of the banks in the ſtate of Maryland, there is one with a large capital, eſtabliſhed on the wiſe and patriotic principle of aiding INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Every mind beyond the ſize of a Pigmy's, will view this great enterprize, ſo long delayed, but now happily ſo near fruition, in a light far more intereſting than as a mere machine to reward the adventurers for their advances of money, and to promote the convenience of the land-holders on the banks of Potomac and its tributary rivers. *IT IS A LINK, and a moſt eſſential LINK in the CHAIN, that is to bind together the* ATLANTIC STATES. Vain and deluſive would it be, to hope that the union of theſe two worlds, ſeparated by mountains almoſt impaſſable and uninhabited, could be of long duration, unleſs means were found to leſſen the diſtance, to remove the barriers, and to cheriſh a population between them.

[*Waſhington Fed.*]

Within a day or two, we have had no foreign arrivals, in this port, with news of any conſiderable conſequence; nor has any thing of importance been received by the mails. We are therefore left at leiſure to contemplate, with ſerious attention, the political changes which, FOR A TIME, are obſcuring the character of the reſpectable ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Whether we turn to the page of hiſtory, or conſult the nature of man, the event which has taken place in this ſtate is an event which was to be expected. A government, free as were thoſe of the ſeveral ſtates, always did and always will cheriſh in its own boſom the ſeeds of its deſtruction. It can live in difficulty. In diſtreſs it commands the virtue and talents of its ſubjects; common danger keeps the pretenſions of the impoſter under control. But in calm proſperity, when the noble and daring efforts of the real patriot are no longer put in immediate and urgent requiſition; when a ſenſe of ſecurity pervades the community, and the purſuits of induſtry occupy the attention of the ſober and virtuous part of ſociety, then ſteps forth the falſe tongued hypocrite; idle and deſperate, he addreſſes himſelf to the weak, the wicked and the uninformed. He purſues his courſe with unremitting perſeverance. To love quiet is the conſtitutional character of thoſe whom he would ſupplant; and year after year, he will improve occaſion, until at laſt *he is ſure to overcome*.

This is *one part* of the hiſtory of ſociety. It is as true as that ever free government exiſted—it is as inevitable, unleſs human nature change, as death. But what is the other? That the aſcendency of falſe patriots, unprincipled and incapable men, will again lead to diſtreſs. Diſtreſs will again call forth virtue and talents, and probably the ſtate of ſociety be meliorated by experience. The worthleſs demagogue will ſink into oblivion or live in public notice but to be hated and deſpiſed.

But the truly virtuous, the enlightened and reſpectable part of ſociety will ever remain firm, in all viciſſitudes. Thoſe who ſupplant them to day, will to morrow moſt humbly beg their aid, to avert the conſequences of their own unprincipled conduct. Men of talents and character will always be *uſed*, in danger, by their inferors, as the anchor in the ſtorm, and they muſt content themſelves with the conſciouſness of having ſerved their country. (*Boſton Rep.*)

One cold ſtormy day laſt February, a female ſtranger made her appearance in the Beach-wood's ſettlement on the Lackawana. She appeared to be about thirty; tall and delicately formed; but the roſe that once had bloomed on her cheek was withered by the canker worm of care; and reaſon no longer ſwayed his ſceptre over her mind. "They drowned my mother, O how ſhe ſcreams! There! There! She ſinks; help her; help her!" Was the burden of her ſong. But ſhe would occaſionally caſt her eyes on the men, and with a wild and fearful look, exclaim "No! No! I hate you, you've ruined me; poor Poll would drown herſelf but the water's cold." No entreaties could induce her to take ſhelter from the ravages of the ſtorm. But ſhe flew from houſe to houſe, a moſt melancholy picture of ſorrow and woe. After having been abſent a day or two ſhe returned with an infant naked on her boſom. 'Poor thing," ſhe would cry, when the hoſpitable cottager begged it of her—— "Poor thing, I know you'll ſtarve it." Nature remained true to her duty, although reaſon had fled from her ſeat. A tear, the firſt ſhe had ſhed, fell and mingled with the ſnow on its neck. The ſoul of the little ſufferer was juſt winging its way to a kinder parent, when the unfortunate maniac entered a cottage where the woman had but the week before buried a new born infant. She kindly begged that the child might at leaſt be put into her arms. The mother conſented, and Mrs. Bucklin (for that is the name of the humane woman) wiped the ſnow from its neck, wrapped it in warm flannel and agve it the breaſt. A gleam of wandering reaſon ſeemed to ſhoot across the mind of the diſtreſſed mother. She was delighted to ſee her offſpring on the breaſt of its humane nurſe, and expreſſed no wiſh to take it again, but ſoon wandered off; declaring ſhe had drowned her child. She paſſed the village, and it is not known whence ſhe came or whither ſhe has gone. Mrs. Bucklin ſtill keeps the child, and nurſes it as her own. Colonel Stanton of Wayne county has ſent it ſome clothes, and the name of Polly Snow, expreſſive of the place of its birth. In the name of humanity, I thank them for their kindneſs.

[*Luzerne Fed.*]

[*Tranſlated from the Spaniſh.*]

To the Printer of the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

La Guayra, March 13, 1806.

SIR,

THE undersigned, guided by ſentiments of juſtice, communicates to you the information of the departure from this place of Don Antonio Cyaralar, late an officer of the Royal Treaſury, he having been deprived of his employment in October 1805, in compliance with the Royal order of the 1ſt of June of the ſame year, by which he was cited to appear before the Supreme Council to anſwer a charge of a dilapidation from the Royal Treaſury, of more than 20 thouſand dollars, by him committed in the year 1796, and upon which charge he was declared guilty by the Governor General, acting under Royal Commiſſion, and incurred the penalty of the law, by being ſentenced to baniſhment from this territory, deprived of his employment, and all his property being confiſcated; of all which a report has been made to his Majeſty and the original documents forwarded to Madrid in the month of April of the laſt year (1805.)

And as, in conſequence of his deſperate ſituation, he may perhaps attempt to deceive ſome of your fellow citizens, by pretended Royal Orders in his favor, whereby many of them may be materially injured in their intereſt by advancing him money thereon, which he will make uſe of to prevent the juſt puniſhment to which he has been ſentenced for his baſe and infamous conduct, I requeſt you to publiſh in your paper, that, in addition to what has juſt been ſpecified, he is indebted, in this port and the province, more than 40 thouſand dollars which his creditors have not the leaſt expectation of ever recovering; and who, on the contrary, mutually congratulate each other with having got rid of him. The publication of theſe facts will, no doubt be of eſſential ſervice to your citizens, by putting them on their guard againſt the *villainous* projects of the *guilty Cyaralar*.

I am your ſincere friend, and of every honeſt man,

CORNELIUS SUSARNA.

PARISIAN RUMOURS.

At the Grand *Fete* ordered by our emperor for the 2d of next May, ſixteen new Princes of our Grand Military and Political Functionaries are to be proclaimed, in the preſence of ſix Princes exalted into Kings by his Imperial majeſty. The hereditary ranks and titles will at the ſame time be reſtored to all thoſe of the former Nobility whoſe names are not ſtill found up the liſt of emigrants. Several generals, ſenators, counſellors of ſtate, prefects, legiſlators, Tribunes, Judges &c will alſo be created and hailed on that day as Marquiſſes, Counts, Viſcounts, and Barons; and every member of the legion of honor will have a right to ſtile himſelf a Chevalier. A new Order of Knighthood, that of the Empreſs's, called Honorable Fidelity," will then be announced.

The Queens of Spain, Pruſſia, Bavaria, and Etruria, are ſaid to be among its Grand *Officers*; and 400 other foreign and French ladies of rank and faſhion are mentioned as its principal members. The ornaments of theſe female knights, are ſtars, worn on the left ſide of their boſom, and *aigrettes* worn on the right ſide of their head-dreſs. Among the ladies already nominated to this diſtinction, the name of Madames Genlis, Staël, Recamier, Talleyrand, Remuſat, Seraut, Segur, Le Brun, Conſtin, Duroc, Lauriſton, La Grange Savary, Lucchefini, Montcelas, Halland, and Miſs Williams are mentioned. Four ladies in waiting of the Queens of Spain, Pruſſia, Bavaria, and Etruria, two maids of honor of the Electreſſes of Heſſe and Baden, with ſeveral German and Italian princeſſes Counteſſes and Baroneſſes, are alſo among our female Chevalie's in *petto*.

The expences for the *Fete* of the 2d of May are calculated 18 000,000 of livres; of which the *ci devant* Elector of Bavaria has paid 10 000 000, and the *ci devant* Elector of Heſſe 8 000,000. The value of the preſents to be diſtributed on the ſame occaſion is ſaid to be 6 000,000 of livres, taken from the privy purſe of our emperor and empreſs. Beſides all the commanders and principal chiefs of the laſt campaign in Germany, ſeveral deputies of each regiment are to be preſent. It is reported here but with what foundation cannot be determined, that the Kings of Spain and Pruſſia, and their Queens, together with the Kings and Queens of Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, and Heſſe, have been invited to this ſplendid *fete*, and that few, if any of them, dare decline the invitation.

☞ The Norfolk Packet, Captain Palmer, will ſail for Norfolk on Sunday morning next.

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,
(A fine new veſſel, about 300 hhds. burthen.) One half the cargo being engaged the balance will be taken on moderate terms, and if addreſſed to Meſſrs. *Logan, Lenox & Co.* the uſual advances will be made.

WM. HODGSON.

June 6. d

PUBLIC SALE.

At half paſt 3 o'clock this afternoon will be ſold, on col. Ramſay's wharf, the cargo of the ſchooner Berſey & Charlotte, conſiſting of

80,000 weight of green Coffee.

Terms will be made known at the place of ſale.

P. G. Marſteller.

June 6

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, will be ſold at the vendue ſtore

A likely Negro lad

Of 14 years of age, for the term of 15 years from the 31ſt day of March, 1806. A credit of ſix months will be given.

P. G. Marſteller.

June 6

CAUTION!

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting my Wife *Mary Hales*, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

Andrew Hales, *Prince ſtr't.*

June 6 co3

FOR SALE,
ON CONWAY'S WHARF,
28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica Spirits.

Apply to
Marſteller & Young.

June 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,
By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, in King ſtreet,
A handſome aſſortment of China Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers,
China Bowls, of different ſizes; Cream Ewers and Sugars; handſome cut glaſs Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glaſſes; Looking Glaſſes, of different ſizes; a general aſſortment of Queens Ware; a few ſetts of elegant Mantle Ornaments; nice freſh Young Hyſon and Imperial Teas.

Joſeph Thornton.

June 3 3tawaw

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs.* Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about three weeks ago, a small black and white COW, without horns, she was in good order and near calving. I purchased her of a man from Loudoun county and it is probable she may be making for that country. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver her to me in Alexandria.

WILLIAM HARPER.

June 4. eo3t

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs,* Esq One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of last June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, lusty and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I dont know any thing that would make a stranger suspect Jack's elopement sooner than that of calling himself a *Baptist*, and fond of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by a burn or scald while an infant, it must be discovered by strict notice; each of his shins are flame colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings said Jack home, or secures him in jail that I get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* for the first 20 miles, *Thirty Dollars* for 30 miles, or *Forty Dollars* for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reasonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30. eo

☞ The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months past, and was brought home by one of Judge Washington's overseer's, with a pass and recommendation signed by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1805. Jack then called himself *Thomas Harris.*

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,

Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter casks
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions.

ALSO,

100 hhds. Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eutf

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. dtw&2awtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Yost,* senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco,
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney,* as well as *Denney* and *Powell,* that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and offers for sale,

20 quarter casks choice old Sherry Wine, of the very best quality
40 do. Malaga do.
20 boxes fresh Teas
20 do do. Chocolate
50 do. Spermaceti Candles.

June 5. 8

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

June 4. dtf

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

☞ We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 31st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold. P. J. & A. S.

Hugh Smith,

Has now received by the William and John—the Enterprize, and the Intrepid, from Liverpool,

A complete assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

ON HAND,

GLASS WARE
Liverpool stoved salt
Stone ware
Pipes
New-Castle grindstones
Black bottles
Window glass, &c. &c.

May 29. 2aw3w

Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,

Have just received,

A large and general assortment of *GOODS,* suitable to the season, which they will sell at most reduced prices for *cash only,* or good negociable notes.

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS
First chop long nankeens
Do. do. short do.
Do. do. blue do.
Cotton cassimeres
Gurrahs, dattas
Cossahs, sannas
Plain and laced cambric
Do. and figured lenoes
Cross-bar'd Italian silks
Shambray muslins, assorted
Laced cambric shawls
Figured lenoe shawls
Plain and cross-bar'd cambric shawls
Brown and white platillas
Shirting cambric
Dowlas
German sheeting
Brown do
Dimities, assorted
Cambric dimity
Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles vest patterns
Jeans
Silk and kid gloves
Sarsenets, assorted
English sewing silks, assorted
Threads, assorted
Yellow, red, blue and brown bandanas
Colored cambrics
Ribands, assorted
Gauzes
India and British book muslins
Madras handkerchiefs
Romal do.
Grandrille
Ladies' and Gentlemens' cotton and silk hosiery
India checks
Pins
Linen pocket handkerchiefs
Crapes
Mantua and Luteestrings
Silk suspenders
Printed jeans
Irish linens, assorted
Silk shawls, assorted,

With a variety of other Articles.

THEY ALSO HAVE
Three brick dwelling and two brick Warehouses,
To rent on the most moderate terms.
AND WILL FURNISH
ROUND & SQUARE TIMBER,
On the shortest notice.

May 29 dtf

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.